THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, January 11, 1811. No. 1258.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

I wish to contract for

One or Two Thousand Gallons

of *DOUBLE DISTILLED WHISKEY* commonly called *HIGH-WINES*, delivered at this place between the 10th and 20th of March next. I will also give SALT now, at a fair price, for Whiskey to be delivered at that time. Any person wishing to contract will please call at the corner of Market and Water streets.

F. B. HOLMES.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1811.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber, living on Hunt's Hill, Pitt township, some time in June last, a large *Deep Red COW*, with a crop off the near ear, sundry holes bored in her horns for the hollow horn, no other marks percievable. the owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT GIBSON.

December 26th, 1810.

Pittsburgh

Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description.

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbot's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

NOTICE.

FOREIGN GOLD will be received at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh, at the following rates, viz.

SPANISH GOLD, at the rate of 27 2-3 grains per amount of dollar, with a deduction of 4 per cent.

FRENCH GOLD, at the same rate, without deduction

BRITISH and PORTUGAL GOLD, at the rate of 27 grains per amount of dollar, without deduction.

All of which is conformable to the standard at the Mint

JOHN B. N. SMITH, Cashier

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore,

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

Price 75 Cents,

SELECT REMAINS

OF THE REV. JOHN BROWN,

Late Minister of the Gospel at Haddington, who died June 19, 1787.

CONTAINING

I. Memoirs of his Life;
II. Letters to his Friends;
III. Religious Tracts;
IV. Advice to his Children;
V. An account of some of his Dying Savings;
VI. And *Dying* advices to his Congregation

THIS interesting little work was compiled by the Rev John Brown and the Rev. Ebenezer Brown, from the papers of their deceased father, a few years after his death. In their preface they observe, "THE MEMOIRS were in substance written by our father's own hand, two or three years before he died. It was his care to mark the singular dispensations of Providence towards him; and then prudently to declare them to his children, that they also might set their hope in God

"THE LETTERS were sent by him to some intimate friends. We need not scarce inform the reader, that the author never had the most remote thought of their being printed. Some of the persons who had them in possession, finding their own hearts warmed with the truths which they contained, expressed a willingness to have them made publick for the edification of others.

"The ADVICES to the children and to the Congregation, were found among our father's papers after his decease. He was convinced in his own mind that UNION TO CHRIST, evidenced by conformity to him in holiness, is the one thing needful;" this was the doctrine which he taught whilst he lived; and he intended, that these Advices should declare his sentiments on this subject, when he was dead."

They observe in the close of the preface, 'If some secure hyprocrites are awakened, some profane sinners are converted, some wavering Christians are established, and some distressed souls are comforted; we have fully gained our end in the publication.'

Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1810

PORK,

THE highest price given by the subscriber for a quantity of good *Pork*.—*Whiskey, Soap, Vinegar* and *Candles*, he will also purchase.

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 4th, 1810.

STEAM MILL.

For Sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Mill.

SUPERFINE FLOUR for exportation
Do. by the barrel
Do. by the hundred or less
Common Flour
Bran, low by the quantity
Shipstuff do.
Corn meal boulted
Do. not boulted
Do. chopped
Do. ground in the ear for feed
Do. shelled
Do. in the ear
Chopped rye,

Distillers may be supplied with any of the above articles on reasonable terms.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for the P. S. M. Company.*

Pittsburgh, 29th May, 1810.

N B. The highest price will be given for grain.

Steam Mill.
CASH
FOR
WHEAT.

Those who wish to command cash for their Wheat, can have *Five Shillings* per bushel.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 4, 1810. tf.

Theodore Mazurie & Co.

Corner of Front and Market Streets. have just received an additional supply of

Merchandise,

adapted to the present Seaons.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 13th, 1810.

NOTICE

THE subscriber having been appointed by the *Lancaster and Susquehanna, Insurance Company*, their *AGENT* in, and for the town of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, this is to give notice to all persons who are desirous to have their buildings or personal property insured against loss or damage by fire, that application may be made to the subscriber, who will immediately take a survey of the property to be insured, and afford such assistance, as will accomplish the desired object, with the least possible delay. Apply to the subscriber at the Office of Discount and Deposit in Pittsburgh.

J. B. N. SMITH,

Agent for the Lancaster and Susquehanna Insurance Company

Pittsburgh, January 3, 1810.

Now Opening

BY

ANTHONY BEELEN,

In Front Street, a handsome assortment of

Merchandise,

of almost every description.

Pittsburgh, Nov 13th, 1810. tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *BANTON & MILTENBERGER* are requested to come forward and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of February 1811, those who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. All who have demands against the said firm will present them to GEORGE MILTENBERGER surviving partner of the said firm for settlement.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

N B The business will be continued as heretofore by

George Miltenberger & Co.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 5th, 1810.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

DUBOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

To Farmers.

SEVENTY FIVE CENTS per Hundred, will be given for good Barrel HOOP POLES. Apply to the subscriber living near Mr. WM Watson, Stone Cutter.

WILLIAM LE LACHEUR.

Pittsburgh, December 18, 1810

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Wednesday the 16th of January next:—

Two Hundred acres of Land, be the same more or less, situated on the east branch of Big Beaver creek, adjoining the falls of said creek, on which is one grist mill two dwelling houses, &c. Also, about twelve acres of land cleared and under fence.

Taken in execution as the property of John Wolf, at the suit of Daniel Leet.

WM WUSTHOFF, She

Pittsburgh, Dec. 17, 1810.

WM. B FOSTER & Co.

HAVE just received and are now opening at their Store in Market Street, next door to the Office of '*The Pittsburgh Gazette*,'

a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandise,

which they will sell at their usual low prices.

They have the following

Liquors and Groceries

For Sale at *Cost and Carriage;*

Madeira, Lisbon & Sherry Wine, 1st quality,
Cognac Brandy, 1st and 2nd do.
Jamaica Spirits, do. do.
Coffee,
Brown and Lump Sugar,
Madder,
Alum,
Spanish Whiting,
Ginger,
Copperas, } In Kegs.
Pepper and Allspice,
Bengal Indigo,
Spanish Brown,
Chalk,
White Lead,
Young Hyson, } Tea by the Chest.
Hyson Skin, }
Mustard,
Spanish Segars } By the Box.
Chocolate }
Shad and Mackrale,
Spanish Sole Leather,
Rhode Island Cheese,
Shot by the bag.

A few Barrels of old double Distilled Whiskey and Country Gin.

They have also for Sale the following articles from Col. Humphrie's manufactory in Connecticut.

Superfine broad Cloths,
Common do.
Cassimers,
Cassinets,
Coating,
Woolen Stockings,
Cotton do
Checks and Stripes,
Bed Ticken,
Flag Handkerchiefs,
Chambray Muslin.

Lee's celebrated Patent and Family Medicines for Sale.

Pittsburgh, November 9, 1810. tf.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from he country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner.

Baltimore, Aug. 1st, 1810.

LUKE TIERNAN & Co.

HAVE for Sale 1000 Boxes of the best Tin, English Crowley and Blister Steel, Anvils, dry white Lead.

They will always have a large stock of Tin and expect a supply of Wire, large size Tin. Braziers Copper &c.

Also, an assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, which they will sell on the very lowest terms.

Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1810.

Bowstring Manufactory.

THE subscriber continues to carry on the Manufacturing of Hatters *Bow and Napping strings*, of a superior quality to any imported; which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the corner of Wood and Liberty streets, near the Episcopal Church. Orders from a distance punctually attended to, by

JOHN COWAN.

N. B. Wanted to purchase a quantity of Deer-skins and Furs of every description. Likewise a Journeyman Skindresser and Breeches-maker who will get constant employment and good wages. None need apply but one who is master of his trade

---

JOHN M AUSTIN,

Attorney at Law,

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the public, and informs them that he has taken an office in Fourth Street, between Market and Penn-Streets, adjoining Woolman Gibson's Brick Store and near Henry Baird's Porter-house.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 18, 1810.

James C. Wilkins & Co.

Have established a large and commodious

WAREHOUSE

on Front Street, in the CITY of NATCHEZ, where they will receive western country produce on storage and commission.

Natchez, 18th July, 1810 6m

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Have just published,

Price 6 cents single, 50 cents per dozen,

The Child's Catechism;

Or a New Help for instructing the rising generation in the first Principles of the Oracles of God: divided into eighteen section

By the late Rev. William Marshall, A. M. and the late Rev Thomas Beveridge.

Whom shall he teach knowledge, and whom shall he make to understand doctrine? Them that are weaned from the milk, and drawn from the breasts. Isaiah, chap xxviii. ver 9.

To which is prefixed,

An earnest address to parents; and to the whole is added, an explanation of some terms not generally understood by young people.

Patterson & Hopkins,

At their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,

HAVE received during the past and present season, a large supply of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, etc. etc. etc which they sell on the most reasonable terms, and among which are the following:—

The American Tutor's Assistant, or brief system of practical arithmetic, to which is added an excellent system of book-keeping by single entry—*price* 62 1-2 cents

David's Psalms, with notes, and an index of the first line of every verse—*price* 75 cents.

Beaties Elements of Moral Science, 2 vols.—*price* 2 dollars.

School ictionary, by Johnson,	50 cents.
English Reader,	75
Murry's Sequel,	75
Murry's English Grammar abridg.	25
Bennet's Arithmetic,	50
American Preceptor,	37 1-2
Columbian Orator.	75
Dwight's Geography,	37 1-2
Parish's Geography,	37 1-2
Smith and Little's Music,	100
American Selection, for schools,	37 1-2
Entick's Dictionary,	75
Perry's do.	100
School Bible,	100
New Testament with psalms,	50
Blair's Lectures abridged,	75
Morse's Geography for schools,	100
The Pastor Reformed,	75

Large Family Bibles at 375, 425 and 450,
Pocket Bibles from 137 1-2 to 275.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 13, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mansfield Banton, of Pittsburgh, Dec'd are requsted to make payment on or before the 1st day of April 1811, otherwise compulsive measures must be used.—And all persons having demands against said estate are desired to bring forward their accounts properly attested for settlement, to

JAMES BROWN,

Adminstrator

December 20, 1810.

Windsor Soap.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Have for sale at the Franklin Head Bookstore,

WINDSOR SOAP of a superior quality, by the dozen or box.

ALSO,

Best American Inkpowder, red and black, at the Philadelphia prices, by the dozen or gross. Dec. 13. 1810.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, January 11, 1811.

From our Southern frontier we learn that the people of Mobile are anxious to become American citizens; but at the same time that they have this disposition, they do not wish to be conquered first by the people of Baton Rouge, or by any banditti whom they may excite to do the business for them in the adjacent American settlements. In fact, they are afraid that in the upshot they may be converted into French subjects, instead of American citizens. It is said, that the convention supposed, that there was a large American settlement on the Mobile, below the line. The fact is, there are few or no Americans, and the party raised to subdue them has been collected by Kemper and Kennedy, entirely above the line. We learn that many of the territorial officers, both civil and military, (even those enrolled by the government to defend the country) are concerned in the enterprise: and it has been as yet difficult to ascertain facts by sufficient evidence to render them subject to judicial restraint. No extraordinary means to crush the enterprise had been adopted at the last date; for indeed the executive territorial government was too distant from the scene of action to be prepared for the emergency.

The party was on the 6th ult. embodied opposite to Mobile, and exertions were making, as it was said, by some of the leading men in the Mississippi territory to increase their numbers.

It will occur to our readers, that immediately after our last accounts, intelligence must have reached that neighbourhood of the step taken by the United States; which will have changed the whole face of affairs, and have prevented American citizens from embroiling themselves in affairs exclusively under the control of government, and in which it were criminal to have moved without its sanction.—*Nat. Intel.*

NATCHEZ, Dec, 17.

WEST-FLORIDA.

Lieut. Patterson, of the navy, arrived at this city yesterday morning, directly from Baton Rouge.—From him we learn, that possession was taken by our troops of the fort of Baton Rouge, on Monday last, without opposition. The districts of Baton Rouge and New-Feliciana, are perfectly tranquil—the gun boats have gone to New-Orleans, and the troops that marched under Col. Pike, are on their return to cantonment Washington. From this movement we infer that no opposition is expected from the districts of St. Helena Tanchipaho, St. Ferdinand—But who can say what will be the reception Col. Cushing will meet with at Mobile?

Two reports have been in general circulation here since our last publication, neither of which, in our opinion, is entitled to credit—The first is that col. Kemper has taken Mobile, with the loss of forty men—The second, that he has been defeated, and is himself a prisoner.

We have been told, on respectable authority, that Folch has at Pensacola, 700 men, and has sent off the women and children. If this report should prove true, his force, concentrated at Mobile, will amount to about 1000 men—and should he resolve on defending the place to the last extremity, will if supplied with amunition and provision, make a desperate resistance.

Again we are told, that notwithstanding this force, Folch is ready to surrender Mobile to col. Cushing, in consequence of a secret convention between our government and the captain general of the Island of Cuba. However we may be inclined to believe that Folch is disposed to surrender Mobile, we cannot attach the slightest credit to the idea, that it is in consequence of a secret understanding between our government and that of the Island of Cuba. Could our government be so base, so mean, so lost to dignity as to treat with one colony for the occupation of another, they would merit, and justly receive the reprobation of every honest man in society. The idea is so preposterous and unprincipled that we cannot longer dwell on it.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

We have heretofore attempted to draw the attention of our readers to the real state in which the country has been placed, in regard to its foreign relations, by the extraordinary, and, as we believe, illegal proceedings of our administration. We have endeavoured to prove, that, according to the president's own construction of the act of congress of May last, as contained in his instructions to general Armstrong, he has issued his proclamation without having obtained from France what he himself knew, and repeatedly declared to be an indispensible prerequisite to such a measure, and, consequently, that the proclamation is a mere nullity, having no more legal force or effect than a like proclamation issued by any other unauthorized individual. If we mistake not, indications of a similar opinion may be found in the report of the secretary of the treasury, and even in the message of the president, at the opening of the session of congress. The act of non-intercourse was supposed to be a good and valid law of a plain and practical import. If the president's proclamation has the legal power of reviving the operation of that act against Great-Britain, and of perpetuating the suspension of it in regard to France, its provisions are still as plain and practical as ever. Nothing more is necessary than for the executive officers to see that it be duly administered, and for the courts of law to enforce the penalties prescribed by it. But the president seems to think, that, in the existing state of things further is required; for he tells congress: "in this new posture of relations with those powers, the consideration of congress will properly be turned to a removal of doubts which may occur in the exposition, and of difficulties in the execution of the act." This is a pretty plain intimation that a new law, adapted to the occasion, has become necessary; that the courts to whom the "*exposition*" of the law appertains, will be apt to entertain "*doubts*" of the revival of the non-intercourse against Great-Britain by a proclamation issued under such circumstances; and, of course, the insuperable "*difficulties in the execution*" of it, will arise. On this point the Secretary of the treasury is still more explicit. He says, it is important "that the acts should be free of *legal difficulties*, and of WELL FOUNDED objections," a pretty broad hint that it will not be so, if suffered to rest upon the authority of the proclamation.—He then goes on to explain these "legal difficulties" and well founded objections" by saying: the law of the 1st May 1810, "has neither expressly defined the conflicts, the revocation of which is expected, nor made *a notification by the president the evidence and the sole evidence of the fact.* it follows, that the decision of the question itself, *whether the non-importation be actually in force or not*, will be left to the courts" &c.

Here, then, is the rub, the president's proclamation was *ab initio*, illegal, and could not, therefore, have the force of reviving the non-intercourse against England, and the courts will say so. It of course, becomes necessary to legislate anew upon the subject—to make a law which will be valid and binding against Great-Britain, and exempt France from the operation of it. It would be difficult for us to find stronger arguments against the legality of the president's proceedings in this affair, than are here furnished to our hand from the executive cabinet.

We have heard that an ingenious plan has beeen devised at Washington to evade the ruinous consequences which every reflecting man anticipates from the expiration of the charter of the bank of the United States. Every body knows that when Mr. Jefferson went out of office, the treasury of the United States was surcharged, even to the danger of bursting, with the amount of the surplus revenue, and that one, among the last of his official acts was to recommend to congress the appointment of a committee to devise ways and means of getting rid of this burdensome surplus, by sinking it in canals or spreading it upon the face of publick roads. Congress, however, owing we presume, to the pressure of more urgent concerns, omitted to make the provision recommended, and the surpius money, we must suppose, is still left pressing, with all its weight, upon the strong box of the treasury, especially as we have never heard that Mr. Madison has squandered it in secret services, or in purchasing waste lands without stipulated limits, and without obtaining possession. It is true that according to Mr. Gallatin's accounts the government were obliged to *borrow* a few millions of dollars to defray the current expenses of the last year, and that they will be under the necessity of borrowing a few more to meet those of the present. But colonel Duane and several other foreigners, who have taken the trouble of regulating our publick concerns, and who understand these things much better, insinuate that Mr. Gallatin has lost the confidence of Mr. Jefferson, and gen. Smith, and emperor Napoleon, and therefore, that his representations are not to be received without a very liberal deduction. The fair conclusion is, that no immense surplus revenue remains unappropriated. Those who are in the secret are said to have fallen upon a plan to render this fund a substitute for the bank of the United States. Mr. Jefferson is to draw bills in favor of the government, or of individuals as the case may be, to be paid out of the fund constituted by the surplus revenue which he left in the treasury, and Mr. Senator Leib is to annex a CERTIFICATE of the authenticity of the draft and of the competency of the fund. *Ib.*

Time was, when it would have been thought not only odious but in the highest degree dangerous to our liberties in this free country, in any extremity, to call in the aid of a standing army to enforce the execution of civil laws. Then, too, our armies were commanded by such men as Washington and Hamilton neither foreigners themselves, nor the suspected *pensioners* of any foreign government. And those who were then most loud and clamorous are the men who have now the administration of the government in their own hands. But circumstances have altered cases. In the report of the secretary of the treasury of the 10th instant, several extraordinary legislative provisions are recommended as necessary for enforcing the law of non-intercourse with Great Britain, among which is, "an authority to the *armed force* of the United States to make seizures." What would have been thought in the days of Washington, of a proposition from the cabinet, to employ a standing army to carry into effect an act of congress for the regulation of commerce? Napoleon, however, who "loves the Americans," does things in this way; and the Americans, who love Napoleon; must be allowed to imitate the example. *Ib.*

From a late Liverpool paper.

SINGULAR ANECDOTE.

The following most extraordinsry event happened in Lincolnshire, last autumn and may be relied on as an absotute fact.

The violence of a fall deprived sir Henry F of his faculities, and he lay entranced several hours; at length his recollection returned—he faintly exclaimed, "where am I?" and looking, found himself in the arms of a venerable old man, to whose kind offices Sis H was probably indebted for his life. "You revive" said the venerable old man; "fear not; yonder house is mine; I will support you to it; there you shall be comforted." Sir H. expressed his gratitude. They walked gently together to the house. The friendly assistance of the venerable old man and his servants restored Sir H to his reason; his bewildered faculties were re-organized: at length he suffered no inconvenience, except that occasioned by the bruise he received in the fall. Dinner was announced and the good old man entreated Sir H. to join the party; he accepted the invitation, and was shown to a large hall, where he found sixteen covers: the party consisted of as many persons, no ladies were present. The old man took the head of the table; an excellent dinner was served and rational conversation gave a zest to the repast.

The gentleman on the left hand of Sir H. asked him to drink a glass of wine; when the old man in a dignified and authorative tone, at the same time extending his hand, said, "No!" Sir H. was astonished at the singularity of the check, yet, unwilling to offend, remained silent. The instant dinner was over, the old man left the room, when one of the company addressed him in the following words:

"By what misfortune, Sir, have you been unhappily trepanned by that unfeeling man who has quitted the room? Oh Sir! you will have ample cause to curse the fatal hour that put you in his power, for you have no prospect in this world but misery and oppression—perpetually subject to the capricious humour of that old man, you will remain in this mansion for the rest of your days; your life, as mine is, will become burdensome; and driven to despair, your days will glide on, with regret and melancholy reflection, in one cold and miserable meanness. This alas! has been my lot for fifteen years; and not mine only, but the lot of every one you see here since their arrival at this cursed abode!" The pathetic manner that accompanied the cheerless narrative, and the singular behaviour of the old man at dinner awoke in sir H's breast sentiments of horror, and he was lost in stupor some minutes; when recovering, he said, "By what authority can any man detain me against my will? I will not submit: I will oppose him force to force if necessary.—Ah, sir! exclaimed a second gentleman, "your argument is just, but your threats are vain; the old man, sir is a magician; we know it by fatal experience: do not be rash sir: your attempt would prove futile, and your punishment would be dreadful."—"I will endeavour to escape," said sir H. 'Your hopes are groundless," rejoined a third gentleman; "for it was but three months ago when in an attempt to escape; I broke my leg." Another said he had broke his arm and that many had been killed by falls in their endeavour to escape; others had suddenly disappeared and never been heard of—Sir H. was about to reply, when a servant entered the room, and said his master wished to see him; "Do not go," said one. "Take my advice," said another; "for Gods sake do not go" The servant told sir H. he had nothing to fear, and begged he would follow him to his master; he did and found the old man seated at a table covered with a desert and wine: he arose when sir H. entered the room, and asked pardon for the apparent rudeness he was under the necessity of committing at dinner; 'For,' said he, "I am Dr. Willis; you must have heard of me, I confine my practice entirely to cases of insanity and as I board and lodge insane patients mine is vulgarly called a mad-house. The persons you dined with are mad-men. I was unwilling to tell you this before dinner, fearing it would make you uneasy for although I know them to be perfectly harmless, you very naturally might have had apprehensions." The surprise of sir H. on nearing this was great; but all fears subsiding, the doctor and sir H. passed the evening rationally and agreeably.

New York, December 27.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

By the schooner Dash, arrived at Philadelphia, from Gibralter, (whence she sailed the 15th November,) accounts had been received from Lisbon and Cadiz to the 18th November, at which date the two hostile armies had not met, but remained as at our last advices. The French army was said to be in great want of provisions, and was reduced by sickness and famine, to about 50,000 men. The combined army, under the Earl of Buss (Lord Wellington) was amply supplied with provisions, and their force amounted to 27 men. A battle was expected. At Cadiz the yellow fever or plague had broken out, which in the month of October carried off 1104 inhabitants. at Gibraltar the same disease had broken out; and at Carthagena, the deaths averaged from 80 to 85 a day.

LATEST FROM TONNINGEN.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Golden-fleece, in 45 days from Tonningen—hence we have received Hamburg papers to the 6th November; and the following official Intelligence, that by a decree of the king of Denmark, all American property in Holstein has been sequestered and the owners have to make declaration within 48 hours, in which case they are to pay to the Danes 6 per cent additional duty, whether they wish to withdraw their goods at Hamburgh according to the new French Tariff, or if not they will have to pay immediately the Danish duty for home consumption, and one-fourth adddition to it, which is very high.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The Princess Amelia died on the 3d Nov and George III was said to be recovering, but not out of danger,

From Cadiz

Capt. Fleming, of the Camilla, arrived here from Cadiz, informs that the French had completed their batteries, and were firing red hot shot, which obliged the British squadron to haul into 5 fathom water. It was expected that the line of ships would be withdrawn shortly, and their places supplied with smaller vessels. The French had two divisions of gun boats in Cadiz bay, amounting in all to 30, which had come round from San Lucar, with mortars of a new and peculiar construction on board. One of these divisions got in under cover of the night, the other division came in, in open day in view of the British squadron, and with but one boat in the attempt. These things prove there is great remissness somewhere. The gun boats, when necessary retreat under the guns of the French batteries, where they are perfectly safe, but can run out occasionally into the bay to annoy. It was supposed there were 30,000 French troops before Cadiz.

Notwithstanding all this, the Spaniards continued in the best spirits, and their batteries, which were continually playing on the French, frequently did much execution, while on their part the damage received was trifling.

It still continued to be the opinion of the best informed men, that Cadiz could not be taken.

"His Majesty loves the Americans"

No doubt——So does the Fox *lov the geese.* "His *Majesty*" must be very ungrateful, not to love a people whom he has so freely plundered. But his "love" must be of that sort which a high-way-man feels for the poor traveller he has just stripped—when he is *coaxing* him to travel without fear, the same road again.—"When the Fox *preaches*," says the Proverb, "LET THE GEESE BEWARE!

I hope the Americans will not be *converted*—into GEESE—by the *preaching* of this sly Reynard NAPOLEON. But from the *close plucking* lately given us by the *Imperial Fox*, one would suppose that he considered the *metamorphosis* as already completed. [*Washingtonian.*

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 1.

Mice.—It is a fact not a little curious, that the soil in some parts of Ohio, is so congenial to these mischevious littie animals, as to produce them in sufficient numbers to destroy whole fields of corn. I observed several fields about 30 miles east of the Little Miami, bearing nothing but weeds with a few scattering stalks of corn—on enquiry, I learned, that the seed had been destroyed by the mice, after planting. The same is observed in many other parts of Ohio, and the Indiana Territory. I was also informed that they had attacked several fields of ripe corn, this fall, and had nearly destroyed some of them. A young man told me, that he and his brother killed above 800 in one night; and that a family in his neighbourhood killed upwards of 1000 in the same time. A very respectable person told me also, that by holding a torch in the evening to a length of a fence he could catch them with his fingers, as fast as he could kill and throw them into a corn basket, and did not doubt but he could fill such a basket with them in an hour. All these facts were abundantly corroborated by the relation of many others as well as by my own observations.——But they are chiefly confined to such gravely soils, as are covered with beach timber, the mast of which is their favourite food, and the soil which produces it, best adapted to their subterraneous dwellings.

A TRAVELLER.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN.

"Science in war is the guarantee of peace"

This axiom, however inconsistent it may appear to some at the first glance, is notwithstanding literally true, and as a gentleman (col. J. Williams) eminent for his military talents has justly observed—"It has become a generally received maxim, that war is less sanguinary in proportion as the means of prosecuting it are prompt, facile and decisive; and we may at length reach a point, when the perfection of the military art *will be the perpetual guarantee of peace.*" But true as this observation may be, that desirable point is not to be attained in a moment, nor can it ever be reached, but by wisdom and perseverance; wisdom in our rulers, in the adoption of such organizing measures, as will tend to unite and harmonize, and perseverance in those officers with whom the execution of them are entrusted. So long as the foolish pride of pomp and empty show constitutes the sole care and ambition of officers, our militia, instead of exhibiting a defensive and warlike aspect, will bear a greater resemblance to an uncouth mob of unorganized and undisciplined rabble, than to a regular and powerful soldiery. While men, whose inexperience, or ignorance of military tactics, renders them unqualified, even to perform the first duties of a private soldier, are appointed to the command of companies, and even of regiments, and who *shoulder the badge of honor* merely from ostentation, to display their *pretty figures*, to cut a splash, as the saying is, or to attract the fair, who, perched in the window of their respective dwellings, as the grinning foplings pass, are to decide which of them has the *prettiest coat*, or *prettiest leg*—while such men (or rather boys) are honored with command, our militia must remain a very feeble defence of those precious bequests bestowed upon us by our patriotic fathers, whose fortunes and whose blood were wasted in the purchase of them.

While men in whose gift are the honors of military command, bestow them on the undeserving, we shall never arrive to that glorious point of perfection in the art of war, which will render us so formidable in the view of foreign powers, as to ensure us, agreeable to the maxim above quoted, an undisturbed peace.

The injudicious appointment of officers is not the only visible evil in our military establishments. In order to render our militia respectable, an entire new system must be adopted. Uniformity, subordination and discipline, are absolutely necessary in an army. How does it look to see a regiment of men, all of different trades or professions, dressed in the common garb in which they perform their daily avocations, some with black, some with blue, some with red, some with grey coats and some without coats at all; and others, perhaps, with frocks, and others with jerkins on; drawn up in a line for military parade and inspection; many of those with sticks or umbrellas in their hand; to serve instead of guns, and some without even those; and not one single man, perhaps, in the whole corps, who is completely armed and equipped as a soldier should be? Verily they look ridiculous in the extreme. Such men leave their various employments, in obedience to their summonses, merely to save their fines, and not for the purpose of advancing their own, or the interest of their country. Such men do not feel like soldiers; and thus all order, all subordination is lost, and the officers, should any of them feel disposed to perform their duty, unable to enforce their command, must yield to the disorderly disposition of their men, who are determined to make a day of military parade, a day of sport and merriment, and accordingly crack their jokes from right to left, and from left to right alternately through the lines, in defiance of the authority of the officers.

Under the present management of things, what is the utility, I would ask, of obliging men to quit their employments, and lose six or eight days in the year, merely to stand up in a very awkward or careless position, to hear their names called over and then to be walked (for they are not taught to march) into the park or battery, where their officers undertake to teach them some manœuvres which they do not understand themselves and to know which is a matter of little consequence in comparison to a knowledge of the manual exercise, which is seldom taught them, and then to be dismissed with their guns loaded and cocked perhaps, and their bayonets fixed without having been instructed in one useful motion or evolution? And to do this is all the duty which their officers require of them.

While as a people we sleep securely, relying on our militia for protection and defence of those rights and liberties so inestimable to every son of Columbia, that militia, instead of acquiring respectibility and strength from their soldierly appearance and improvement in discipline, are daily falling off in those respects, and fast degenerating into a feeble and disorderly rabble, which, if called upon to take the field to repel an invading foe, or to avenge our wrongs, would serve but to encourage, and even to invite the enemy to an attack, by convincing them that they had to encounter an opponent that could make no other resistance than that of an undisciplined mob, whose sense of their ignorance in the art of war would render them imbecile and cowardly; while on the contrary the foe would derive a degree of enthusiastic courage from a consciousness of their superior knowledge of this sanguinary but important science, and our misplaced confidence would be undeceived when it would be too late to regret our contempt of that important maxim "in peace prepare for war;" and we would then have to repent that "before the horse was stolen we had not put a lock on the stable."

A CITIZEN SOLDIER.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS Walter Glen has made a publication in the Commonwealth of the 2d inst. which, although couched in an obscure stile, yet alludes to me, as well as James Riddle, of this place, in a manner derogatory to his character as an employer, and mine as a journeyman—I therefore think it my duty to inform the public, that I did work for Walter Glen, and that I did, of my own free will and accord quit his shop for *reasons best known to myself;* and that I did solicit James Riddle for employment, which he gave me for a short time.—As it respects wages no agreement ever took place between us, or any thing mentioned directly or indirectly, as I knew there was established prices for all sorts of work, which I expected to receive, and no more, I had merely made a beginning in his shop when my brother came to town and invited me to the country, which I accepted of, so that I never received any wages. The assertion of Mr Glen is without the least shadow of *truth*, as I went to James Riddle's shop, merely thinking to obtain a more profitable seat of work.

Test. JOHN ORR.

MARK ORR.

Pittsburgh, January 3d, 1811.

EDUCATION

D CHUTE, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has procured a convenious room, over the store of Theodore Mezurie, Corner of Front and Market Streets, where he will open a SCHOOL, on Monday the 21st day of January, in which all the common branches of useful science shall be taught; viz. *Reading, Writing, Geography, use of the Globes, Mathematicks, &c. &c.* It will be the particular care and ambition of *D.* Chute to make his pupils read in a distinct and pleasing manner; to make them understand the English grammar accurately; and to initiate them in habits of correct public speaking. No laudable effort shall be wanting on his part to render his school useful and respectable.—If sufficient encouragement be given, *D.* Chute will undertake the instruction of a class of young men in English grammar, two or three evenings in the week.

The terms of tuition are four Dollars and fifty cents per quarter for the pupils studying the first rudiments, and six dollars for those who are taught in the higher branches.—The reason for raising the price of tuition above the usual rate in this place is that the teacher may have a sufficient reward for his services without having a number so large, that justice can not be done to all, besides the superior advantages which a student enjoys in a small select school must de obvious to the Prudent employer.

D. Chute also proposes commencing in a short time, the instruction of a select school in vocal music, *de novo*, on the late and improved plan of Andrew Law, who is esteemed the most celebrated teacher in America. This plan, tho' at first view may appear abstruse, will, to an intelligent mind in a few hours study, become plain, easy and delightful. None but persons of the most correct habits in deportment shall become students in this school, and a rigorous attention to good order shall be constantly practised.——To each subscriber shall be given gratis a music book, of the new plan, and the price of tuition for two evenings in the week shall be three dollars per quarter.——

Letters of introduction directed to the subscribers from respectable gentlemen in Philadelphia together with the most satisfactory certificates of his morality and honorable standing in the college of Dartmouth where *D.* Chute was a regular graduate, establish our belief that he is fully adequate to teach any branch of science which he undertakes, and with pleasure it is anticipated that his school will be a valuable acquisition to this place.

R. PATTERSON.
J. P. SKELTON.
E. *DENNY.*

A Stray Mare Colt.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Verasiles township, Allegheny County, some time last fall, a dark bay *MARE COLT*, one year old, a natural pacer, without brand or mark. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM BOYD.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,
Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of

JAMES MORRISON

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.
annary 7, 1811

Twenty Dollars Reward

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Westmoreland County, Rostrover township, on Friday the 4th of January, a Negro man named

Samuel Jackson,

about 26 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, given to drink, very impudent among white people. Had on when he went away, a light coloured linsey hunting-shirt, brown cloth waist-coat, lined with yellow flannel, striped cotton pantaloons, an old castor hat with the crown sewed in whoever takes up said Negro and secures him in any jail so that I may get him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MANASSEH REEVS.

FOR SALE.

THREE plantations of excellent land—titles indisputable. Of which one containing 491 acres and allowance, is situated in Pine township 16 miles from Pittsburgh.

One in Butler county about 20 miles from Pittsburgh containing 200 acres. And the other containing 300 acres, is situated about 7 miles from Pittsburgh.

The terms of sale and title will be made known on aplication to

JAMES WILLS jr attorney at law, in Union Street, Pittsburgh

Jan. 7 1811 tf.

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.
SUB POENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership between Dettmar Basse Muller and William L. Brockelman formed last year for the erecting of a furnace at Bassenheim in the county Pennsylvania under the firm of Basse and Brockelman, was dissolved on the 25th Sept. 1810 by mutual consent.

William L. Brockelman having had a final settlement of accounts with Dettmar Basse Muller, and being about to embark for Europe, all persons holding legal claims and demands against the aforesaid partnership will present them without delay, to the subscriber for immediate payment

WILLIAM L. BROCKELMAN,
at GODFREY HAGA'S.
Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Nov 13, 1810.

Patterson & Hopkins

WISH to take, as APPRENTICES to the Book binding business, two active lads, of good moral character, and sufficient education, between the age of 13 and 17. The preference will be given to boys from the country, they will be put under the instruction of John S. Sheldon, whose work prove him to be one of the best workman in the states.—Apply to the office of this paper—to John S. Sheldon in 4th street, or to Patterson and Hopkins, Booksellers Wood-Street.

Pittsburgh, *Dec* 26, 1810.

JOHN STUART,

(LATELY FROM ADAMS COUNTY)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public in general, that he intends carrying on in Fifth street, between Wood and Smithfield streets, the different branches of COVERLET WEAVING, Double half double and single Diaper, of three different patterns on one piece Burdie; single and double Diamonds and Carpeting, all on reasonable terms—and those who will please to favor me with their custom shall have their work done in the neatest manner and to their satisfaction, and at the shortest notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1810

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of common pleas, of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the Court house in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the fourteenth day of January next:

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, in Butler county, Buffaloe township, about fifteen acres cleard, three of which is meadow, on which is erected one cabin and one stable, adjoining lands of David Mortehead and others, the property of Benjamin White

Four-hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, in Moon township, bounded by the Ohio river, by lands of Jeremiah Wright and by lands of ——Davis, by lands of Thomas Shorb, and by lands of the heirs of Adam Patterson—There are about fifty-five acres cleared, on which is erected a square log house and stable the property of Samuel Vance and Robert Vance

One certain tract of land, situate in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Land, north and west of the Allegheny river called Harmony, numbered in the plan of said district No 115, containing 212 acres and allowance; one other tract of land called Green Grove, numbered in the plan of said district No 116, containing 201 acres and 104 perches and allowance—Also one other tract of land called Mount Joy, numbered in the plan of said district No 117 containing 201 acres and 104 perches and allowance—and also one other tract of land called Mifflin Grove, numbered in said plan No. 118, containing 219 acres 54 perches and allowance; also one other tract of land called Rural Felicity, No. 144, containing 212 acres and one half and allowance—and also, all the interest of the defendant in the following tracts of land, situated in Cunningham's district aforesaid, in Middlesex township, Butler county, being numbered in the plan of said district 252, 253, 258, 262, 263, 268, and 269, each containing 300 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, &c. the property of John Cunningham

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, Dec 24, 1810.

Vendue and Commission Store.

JAMES GRIFFIN and GEORGE HARRIS respectfully inform the public that they have commenced business as

AUCTIONEERS AND AGENTS.

For the sale of property of every denomination.

They solicit the continuance and support of the public, being determined to use every energy to render their establishment beneficial to their employers; and with a view to the general accommodation, they have opened

VENDUE STORE in the DIAMOND,

where all descriptions of property will be received and registered either for private or public sale, at the option of the proprietors; they will also attend on all persons who may require vendues at their own dwellings either in town or country.

The terms on which their sales are conducted, will be made known on application at their store, and they trust that the accommodations they will grant, added to the moderation of their charges, will ensure them the patronage of the public.

Pittsburgh, June 25, 1810. tf.

COUNTING HOUSE ALMANAC

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1811.

Being the 3d after Leap Year.

MOON'S PHASES.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesda	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
JANUARY	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
D. H. M.	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
☽ First quar. 1 5 20 A	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
○ Full moon 8 10 56 M	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
☾ Last quar. 17 3 51 A	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
● New moon 24 0 25 A							
☽ First quar. 31 5 36 M							
FEBRUARY	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
○ Full moon 8 6 7 M	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
☾ Last quar. 16 6 43 M	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
● New moon 22 10 43 A	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	—	—
MARCH	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
☽ First quar. 1 8 36 A	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
○ Full moon 9 12 48 A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
☾ Last quar. 17 5 43 A	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
● New moon 24 8 52 M	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
☽ First quar. 31 1 36 A	31	—	—	—	—	—	—
APRIL	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
○ Full moon 8 5 43 A	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
☾ Last quar. 16 1 28 M	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
● New moon 22 6 59 A	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
☽ First quar. 30 7 43 M	28	29	30	—	—	—	—
MAY	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
○ Full moon 8 7 19 M	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
☾ Last quar. 15 7 6 M	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
● New moon 22 5 22 M	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
☽ First quar. 30 1 52 M	26	27	28	29	30	31	—
JUNE	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
○ Full moon 6 5 47 A	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
☾ Last quar. 13 11 56 M	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
● New moon 20 4 42 A	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
☽ First quar. 28 6 58 A	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
JULY	—	1	2	3	4	5	6
○ Full moon 6 2 6 M	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
☾ Last quar. 12 5 23 A	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
● New moon 20 5 44 M	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
☽ First quar. 28 10 14 M	28	29	30	31	—	—	—
AUGUST	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
○ Full moon 4 9 33 M	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
☾ Last quar. 11 0 47 M	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
● New moon 18 8 52 A	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
☽ First quar. 26 11 22 A	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPTEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
○ Full moon 2 5 15 A	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
☾ Last quar. 9 11 19 M	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
● New moon 17 1 37 A	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
☽ First quar. 25 10 28 M	29	30	—	—	—	—	—
OCTOBER	—	—	1	2	3	4	5
○ Full moon 2 1 56 M	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
☾ Last quar. 9 1 41 M	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
● New moon 17 6 49 M	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
☽ First quar. 24 7 46 A	27	28	29	30	31	—	—
○ Full moon 31 11 49 M							
NOVEMBER	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
☾ Last quar. 7 7 56 A	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
● New moon 15 11 3 A	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
☽ First quar. 23 4 16 M	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
○ Full moon 29 11 49 A	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DECEMBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
☾ Last quar. 7 5 4 A	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
● New moon 15 1 51 A	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
☽ First quar 22 12 10 M	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
○ Full moon 29 1 51 A	29	30	31				

Eclipses in 1811, are four, *viz.*

First, of the moon, March 9th visible.
Beginning of the eclipse 11*h* 49*m* evening,
Middle of the eclipse 1*h* 7*m* aft. midnight,
End of the eclipse 2*h* 24*m* ditto.
5 digits eclipsed on the moon's north limb.
Second, of the Sun, March 24, visible only in South America.
Third, of the moon, September 2d, and ends at 6*h* 40*m* evening.
Moon rises at 6*h* 29*m* even. therefore only 11 minutes of this eclipse will be visible to the western country.
Fourth, of the sun, September 17, visible and nearly central.
Beginning of the eclipse 12*h* 10*m*
Middle of the eclipse 1*h* 55*m*
End of the eclipse 3*h* 30*m*
Digits eclipsed 11 4.

Arrival and Departure of the Mails.

The Eastern Mail arrives at Pittsburgh on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon, and leaves it on Monday Wednesday and Friday morning.

The Western Mail leaves here on Tuesday and Saturday afternoon and returns on Wednesday and Sunday morning.

The Detroit mail arrives on Thursday afternoon, and returns in the evening. The Erie mail arrives and returns on Tuesday evening.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Mary, left my bed and board, and went off with another man in June 1809.—I, therefore forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting.

JOHN ANDERSON.

December 15th, 1810.

Taken up by the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny County, on the 21st inst.—A brown *MARE* with a suckling Colt about 14 and an half hands high, five years old, and a large star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

JOHN WARNER.

December 26, 1810

JUST RECEIVED

From the Proprietor's Patent Medicine Warehouse New-York, a fresh supply of the following genuine

MEDICINES,

whose virtues is so well known throughout the United States, viz.

—

For the prevention and cure of Bilious and Malignant Fevers, is recommended.

Hahn's Anti-Bilious Pills.

Which has been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West-Indies, and the Southern and Middle States, particularly in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places, can be adduced, who have reason to believe, that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favour of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy, founded on mere assertion.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing, that a dose of those pills, taken once in every two weeks. during the prevalence of our Bilious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative; and further, that in the earlier stages of those diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of comon remidies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild so as to be used by persons in every situation nd of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions; to restore and amend the appetite; to produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness sickness at the stomach, and severe head-ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured and carefully preserved for use, by every sedman

—

Dr Hahn's Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes, whether the effects of natural weaknes, or of accident, speedily removing inflammations; defluxions of rheum, dullness, itching, and films on the eyes—never failing to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the small pox, measles and fevers, and wonderfully strengthening a weak sight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, WHEN NEARLY DEPRIVED OF SIGHT.

—

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

An invaluable Cosmetic, perfectly innocent and safe, free from corrosive and repellant minerals (the basis of other Lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing cutaneous blemishes of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory ness, scurfs, tetters, ring worms, sun burns, prickly heat, &c.

The PERSIAN LOTION opperates mindly, without impeding that natural insensible perspiration which is essential to health. Yet its salutary effects are speedy and permanent, rendering the skin delicately soft and clear, improving the complexion and restoring the bloom of youth.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this Ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last ten years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the Itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasentest pomatum.

DR. HAMILTON'S

GRAND RESTORATIVE,

which the inventor confidently recommends as an invaluable medicine for the speedy relief and permanent cure of various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication, or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or excessive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, bad lyings in, *etc. ect. etc.*

HAMILTON'S

Celebrated Worm Destroying *LOZENGE.*

Among the symptoms attending Worms are disagreeable breath, especialy in the morning; bad and corrupt gums; itching in the nose and about the seat; convulsions, epileptic, fits, and sometimes privation of speech; irregular appetite, sometimes loathing food and sometimes voracious; purging with slimy and foeted stools; vomiting; hard and large belly; pains and sickness at the stomach; pains in the head and thighs, with lowness of spirits; slow fever, with small and irregular pulse; a dry cough; excessive thirst; sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and sometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Persons afflicted with any of the above smyptoms, should have immediate recourse to Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges which have been constantly attended with success in all complaints to those above described.

—

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, *etc.*

Tooth-Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the more severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of Head-Ache

The Damask Lip Salve.

The above MEDICINES are constantly for Sale by

Anthony Beelen,

At his Store in Front Street, PITTSBURGH.

☞ *Purchasers are requested to remember that imitations of those Medicies are for Sale in various places and that none are genuine without the signature of*

HANNAH LEE, *Widow of Richard Lee jr.*

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM

Franklin Head Bookstore

Market Street,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED

Cramer's Pittsburgh Magazine

AND

Extra Magazine Almanacks for

1811.

Contents of Pittsburgh Almanack:

The Orphan Girl.	Salt petre, how manufactured.
Curious manner of catching water fowls in China.	Wild Geese.
The Calender,	Anecdote—*Oriental.*
Franklin's Ways to Wealth.	Receipt for Consumption. &c.
Chinese Industry.	Rates of Postage.
Great and noble actions.	Friend's Meeting.
Domestic Picture.	Advice to save Rags.
Chinese Oil Radish.	Horses and Sheep, comparative view.
Early Potatoes.	Courts of Law.
Distellation from do.	Tables of interest, *etc*
	List of Roads.

Besides the contents of the above, the

Magazine Almanack,

Has a brief memoir of the Rev. Robert Steele, by James Mountain.

ALSO,

Extraordinary Bones.	— Paris, Upper Blue Licks and Olympian Springs in Kentucky.
Temperance.	
Weem's life of Washington.	Salt Springs.
Important Discovery of Clay.	Steam Boat.
A new Manufacture.	Spinning Wheels.
Poetical question in Algebra.	*Domestic* carpet. *etc.*
Mint of the U. States	Account of the Harmony Society in Butler county
Gallatin's Report on *Domestic* Manufactures	Inhabitants and houses in Pittburgh.
Letters from Chilicothe.	Marriages.
	Deaths.

Extra Magazine.

Contains all the Pittsburgh and Magazine Almanacks, and

An abstract of Livingston's Essay on sheep, shewing their varieties.

Account of the best method of treating them, and raising a flock in the United States.

The legislature of the State of New York, esteeming Mr Livingston's Essay of the first importance to the farmer and manufacturer, ordered 1000 copies to be published and distributed throughout their State.

☞ *German Almanacks, for* 1811.